

Norwich Bulletin
and Courier.

113 YEARS OLD.

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Norwich, Monday, Nov. 29, 1909.

The Circulation of
The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 2,000 of the 4,053 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses, in Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and fifty-five post office districts and forty-one rural free delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
1906, average	6,559
1907, average	7,179
1908, average	7,543
November 27	7,716

CAMPAIGNS OF PUBLICITY.

It is getting to be the fact now to advertise cities to put them in the light—no, not to attract manufacturers, business men and buyers, with a view of increasing the population, manufacturing and trade permanently, and too many of these cities do not ask themselves the question the good housewife always does when she is asked to have company: "Is the house clean, and everything looking inviting and creditable?" The campaign of publicity now being advocated in Norwich prompts The News to ask a few pertinent questions. If we are going to induce a whole lot of people to come here and look us over, with the idea of making this their industrial or family home. Even if we do not succeed in inducing the owner to live here, he locates his factory here the workers must live near here. Is our city as livable as it can be made? Are our streets so well paved and clean and noiseless that we are willing to make an exhibit of them to prospective settlers? Can we not improve our local transportation facilities so as to get away from the "Four Corners" trolley blockade and garbages? Our home districts, are they well kept, with comfortable, well built, well looking homes, and good and desirable and desirable features? Is our atmosphere free from smoke and smells as far as can be? Is our tax rate as low as it can be consistently put, considering the value of what we have to offer? Fellow citizens, we are asking others to criticize us. How far can valid criticism lie against us? Let's forestall the criticism of outsiders by doing some constructive criticism ourselves.

"We are all part owners in the city property. The city government is only our trustee to do our business for us. If joined with our advertising of our home city we can arouse ourselves to a sense of civic responsibility, realize that if things are not as they should be, we are to blame; if we can get awake a sense of such civic pride that Newark citizens will say everything in our city must reach a standard of real worth, worthy of the city; well, fellow citizens, then no one who questions our advertising ourselves is going to pay not only in money, but in health and happiness besides."

When most of these questions can be answered in the affirmative, the city which can so answer them is ready for such a campaign.

THE GAME OF OTHER DAYS.

Mr. Edward Howe Forbush, agent of the National Association of Audubon Societies, calls attention to the fact that New England used to be one of the greatest game countries in the world. He says: "Bear, moose, elk, and caribou were abundant in their localities. Squint-eyed Indians told us that they were sometimes obliged to migrate in large numbers to find sufficient food. The common rabbit and the white hare abounded in the forests and swamps. Wild turkeys looked in the woods as though they were as common as the Indians spoke of seeing a thousand a day. Three species of grouse were very plentiful, and as many as sixty quail were seen in a flock. Woodcock and snipe swarmed in the lowlands. Wild pigeons were found in larger numbers than these of any bird in any other country. Their flights darkened the entire sky and shut out the sun for hours, and their nesting places extended for miles through the woods. Wild fowl nested on pond and stream, and in the marshes along the shores made an end of it, and now it is given out that the wild turkeys of the south will be exterminated if not soon protected by law."

It would have been for the interests of man to have protected this game, and by rational conduct to have conserved for all time good hunting here; but man in his thoughtlessness made an end of it, and now it is given out that the wild turkeys of the south will be exterminated if not soon protected by law.

TATTY'S PIE MISCARRIED.

The great mince pie sent from Newark (N. J.) for President Taft's Thanksgiving dinner did not get there and he did not have the pleasure of eating it. Since it has been disclosed that it contained about a bushel of apples to four and a half pounds of beef and suet, it is pronounced by those familiar with mince pie as a great fake. To show its lack of quality, the Boston Transcript says: "In Philadelphia, full fifty-seven years ago, the excellent Mrs. Sara Josepha Hale was busy propounding a plausible formula—three pounds of lean beef, two pounds of clear suet and six pounds of apples—the prescription to be taken hot, of course, as a good mince pie should be. Hers was at least an approach to the old New England standard of half and half, a quantity of apples equivalent to the weight of all the other ingredients and no more. When apples predominate as in the Newark concoction, a flaky crust and a plausible flavor may help to hide the shame of failure, but the result is not mince pie, the pie that has nourished pioneers, inventors, soldiers, merchant princes, scholars and statesmen. And the president knows it, and had he been forced to try to absorb the slithering filling that would have answered to any name, would have been tardily lamenting the meaty and juicy mince pies that Massachusetts used to make."

This simply means that Newark pie-makers should attend a Boston cooking school before again attempting to make a presidential pie.

A DRUBBING FOR EX-GOV. WOODRUFF.

The no-license element of Connecticut is deeply disappointed by the action of ex-Governor Woodruff because he has signed a wholesale liquor seller's application for a license at New Haven and the Voter, printed at Hartford, says:

"It is with mingled regret, disappointment, and sorrow that we chronicle the above facts. The Christian church has again been injured by its own household and made the object of scorn and derision by its enemies. 'The same issue of the New Haven Register which contained the application for a license with the ex-governor's endorsement also contained the announcement that he was to preside over the annual state conference of Congregational churches. When the attention of some of the members of the church was called to this inconsistency, they remarked: 'What the conference will choose its own officers, and the session is two weeks away.' The day arrived for the conference and the elections of officers on nomination of the committee resulted in ex-Governor Woodruff as presiding officer."

"We have no doubt that many of the delegates who voted for the ex-governor were ignorant of his other action, but we want to arouse every passer-by to have concern: 'Is the house clean, and everything looking inviting and creditable?' The campaign of publicity now being advocated in Norwich prompts The News to ask a few pertinent questions. If we are going to induce a whole lot of people to come here and look us over, with the idea of making this their industrial or family home. Even if we do not succeed in inducing the owner to live here, he locates his factory here the workers must live near here. Is our city as livable as it can be made? Are our streets so well paved and clean and noiseless that we are willing to make an exhibit of them to prospective settlers? Can we not improve our local transportation facilities so as to get away from the 'Four Corners' trolley blockade and garbages? Our home districts, are they well kept, with comfortable, well built, well looking homes, and good and desirable and desirable features? Is our atmosphere free from smoke and smells as far as can be? Is our tax rate as low as it can be consistently put, considering the value of what we have to offer? Fellow citizens, we are asking others to criticize us. How far can valid criticism lie against us? Let's forestall the criticism of outsiders by doing some constructive criticism ourselves."

GOV. WEEKS' OPPORTUNITY.

The vacancy made in the railroad commission by the death of the Hon. O. R. Fyler gives Governor Weeks an opportunity to appoint a member to that board and in some quarters there appears to be an apprehension that he may select a candidate because of recognized party service rather than special fitness for the place. It is a place that calls for honesty, ability and conservatism; and then it is questionable whether the place will be as well and efficiently filled as it has been by Mr. Fyler, for it takes time to get acquainted with the law which governs the action of the board, and to know the limitations which it subjects them to. To decide between the interests of the corporations and the welfare of the people is not so simple as the agitators would have the public suppose. The New Haven Register feels perfectly confident that Governor Weeks will do his duty in this case as conscientiously as he has done it in all others since he succeeded to the governorship, and the governor is entitled to such confidence from us all. Whoever is appointed is not going to dominate the board; but the apprehension that the office will go to some party-hunter. The Bulletin thinks, however, that Governor Weeks has his own reputation to guard as well as the vacancy to fill.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Those who would destroy confidence in Dr. Cook appear to be unaware that they can injure themselves the worst.

A great many persons who think that they are human do things that would be just as creditable to a bear.

Now that Christmas surprises are foreboded every house will have secrets enough and hiding places galore.

The ex-sultan of Turkey has had to submit to compulsory vaccination, and he is naturally sore because of such treatment.

President Wilson has had his satisfaction, and now Uncle Sam is to present his bill for \$100,000, and he will have to pay it.

The public officials who go to Panama and look the field over never return in disappointment. They all commend the work.

Those who have ready money are likely to be short for Christmas, and those whose cash comes late will have to follow precedent.

It may be true that there are many Jewish spies in this country, but it should be confirmed by some other person than a Russian.

The people who fletcherize the feast-day meal are true disciples; but they who eat of it can only meet requirements on such a day.

The young grass widow who married ex-Secretary Gage on Thanksgiving day in Los Angeles knew a good opportunity when it popped up.

The fact that the representatives of the trusts condemn the Sherman anti-trust law is the best reason why it should be respected by congress and the rest of the country.

If Speaker Cannon organizes one of his squelching committees to investigate Congressman Fowler, he will

Woman in Life and in the Kitchen

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Mrs. C. C. Kennedy has been appointed to the position of the New Orleans juvenile court.

The Wesleyan conference of England recently passed by a large majority a motion to admit women as lay delegates.

There are three women among the nominees for the next Norwegian parliament. One was chosen by the liberals and two by the socialists.

Mrs. Howard Van Wyck, after an absence of several years, has returned to Milwaukee as special assistant secretary of the Associated Charities.

Miss Alice Fischer traveled all the way from New York to Cheyenne, Wyo., to cast her vote in the recent elections. The trip cost in the neighborhood of \$200.

Mrs. Martin J. Vessels of Spokane, Wash., is said to be one of the few artists, not the only one, whose work is devoted exclusively to pictures of grain.

Miss Ivy E. Woodward has been admitted to full membership in the Royal College of Physicians of London. This is the first time that the covered M. R. C. P. has been conferred upon a woman.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Most attractive desk sets are made of linen embroidered in harmonizing colors.

The foundations for marking initials are great time savers and look quite like the ribbon preventing you from their also launder successfully.

Pretty penwipers are made of bits of white gloves, cut out in wild rose shape, and embroidered in the center in tiny stitches and yellow French knots.

A clever little sewing apron is of linen with the pocket and hem embroidered on each side, and the very appropriate sentence, done in outline stitch, "How do the busy little bees improve each shining hour."

It is a very poor plan to economize on the lining of a dress either in money or the care with which it is made.

If a yoke is not desired on the back of a waist, it is always advisable to put one of mull across the shoulders, on the inside; the waist wears better for the strain is lessened.

The best and most convenient tape and ribbon runner has an oblong slit through which to slip the ribbon, and a tiny point below the opening holds the ribbon, preventing it from twisting or slipping off the needle.

The waist and skirt should be fitted with as much care as the other dress, and should be made to fit perfectly. Many costumes are spoiled by the undertaker hanging in loops and scallops that are noticeable whenever the dress is lifted.

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

Keep all dry supplies in glass preserve jars—labeled.

Cover the shelves with white oil-cloth, and shake them much more easily clean.

Keep a supply of shoe-stake pins in the house, also in the shopping bag. These convenient little pins are always useful.

Powdered alum mixed with one-third as much talcum applied to gold braids that are tarnished will brighten it wonderfully.

An old umbrella frame painted green and fastened to a string post will make an excellent support on which to grow a vine in the back yard.

White material when put away for the winter should be washed, starched or ironed—and wrapped in blue paper. Do not even use bluing, for it sometimes causes rust.

Cotton cloth for puddings and dumplings bags will be needed; also bands for binding the roast beef.

In cleaning painted woodwork it is far better to use a strong kerosene water than any kind of soap.

Should the covers of the kitchen sink become red and blacken as they should, try rubbing on lemon juice and then blacken in the usual way.

Soak cauliflower an hour before cooking. Put into boiling water in which a tablespoonful of salt has been added. Boil from twenty to thirty minutes, according to size of the head.

Sandwiches prepared in advance of the serving time can be kept as fresh as when first spread by wrapping them in a napkin wrung out of hot water and then placing in a cool place.

Olive for Everyday.

Many kinds of semi-precious stones will be worn, but the most fashionable will be the olive. This is of a pale green color with a touch of yellow, as would be guessed from its name.

It is a stone that will be practical for everyday wear, owing to its soft radiance and undecided hue, which harmonizes with a costume of almost any color.

Next in favor is the aquamarine, an almost colorless stone, when a faint green tinge. Seen singly it appears to be almost colorless, in masses the stones have a decided green.

For winter wear, being somewhat heavy, and in exquisite flets, coronets and combs for the hair is decidedly effective, and for the yellow or the white haired woman no ornament is more attractive.

Incidentally, it is unpretentious but handsome, and often much more striking than garnitures costing many times its value.

Clever Trifles.

An embroidered beanbag is an ideal gift for a child.

A novelty is the "college robe," which any girl can make.

Most attractive desk sets are made of linen embroidered in harmonizing colors.

Pretty penwipers are made of bits of white gloves, cut out in wild rose shape, and embroidered in the center in tiny stitches and yellow French knots.

Children's Clothing.

"Though, implicitly, such a mark of a child's dress, it is necessary now, even advisable that they be severe and entirely untrimmed.

brighten up a dress of the most somberly serviceable color and material. The staple colors, like navy and brown, do not so much require the additional color touch, for even though dark they have a certain individuality; but some of the dark nondescript sort of mixed goods that one would say are too old for a child may be lightened up considerably by a little judicious trimming.

Buttons are very well liked as a trimming, and in one of the groups of school children we have seen a fashionable school they are shown on the lithe tabs that relieve an otherwise plain little dress.

Almost all of the standard wardrobe goods are suitable for children's dresses.

There are mixed suitings of worsted that wear well, and have several times mentioned Danish or poplar cloth as an inexpensive material that both looks well and wears well.

Armure Curtains.

Armure curtains are the preferred draperies for doors this season in an expensive material, they are of mercerized cotton. Some display a valance fringe at the top, others are corded.

The prices vary from \$4 to \$7.50 per pair. A better quality is a lightweight armure finished with a gimp edge comes in red, olive green, forest green, light blue, navy and rose. The price is \$9. They measure fifty inches in width and three yards long. Merrell portieres, a mixture of cotton and silk, are the same size and cost \$15 a pair. Colors are red, green, brown and gold.

Cooking of Vegetables. In cooking vegetables such as cabbage, onions or potatoes, after coming to a boil, if placed in the oven, may be kept boiling and will keep the shape, preventing it from becoming limp. It also prevents them from boiling dry and saves fuel. Soup may be made in this manner.

Bordeaux Sauce. One peck of green tomatoes, two quarts of onions, one medium head of cabbage, three large red peppers. Chop all together, quite fine. Two quarts of vinegar, one pound of sugar, one-half ounce each of cloves, allspice, cinnamon, black pepper, rosemary, and mustard seeds, small cup of salt, tablespoonful of turmeric powder. Mix all well together and cook slowly for two or three hours. This amount makes eight quarts. Like this the best of any of my pickles recipes; need not seal.

Spiced Cranberries. Two pounds dark brown sugar, one peck cider vinegar, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, the same of allspice, one teaspoon of whole cloves. Now put this into your agate pot and when it has boiled up for about fifteen minutes add two and a half quarts of cranberries, let them simmer slowly one and three-quarter hours, then pour them into a stone crock. Place a piece of cheesecloth over the top then put on the cover. Keep covered good and tight. You will find this very nice with cold or roast meats.

A Dandy Recipe for Graham Muffins. One cup graham flour, one-half cup wheat flour, one-half cup cornstarch, one-quarter cup sugar, three teaspoons baking powder, one egg, one cup milk, beaten together, one tablespoonful melted butter.

Tomato Ketchup. Four quarts tomatoes (after sliced), two green peppers; boil till soft; strain through a sieve; simmer away one-half hour; add one cup vinegar, one cup brown sugar (or more), two teaspoons cinnamon, one teaspoon allspice, one teaspoon clove, one nutmeg and one cup vinegar. Let the mixture stand overnight, then strain through a cloth and bottle and seal.

Savory Oysters. One pint oysters, three teaspoons of butter, four teaspoons flour, one cup oyster liquor, one-half cup brown stock, one teaspoon Worcestershire sauce, a few drops onion juice, salt, pepper. (Chest oysters, parboiled and drain, melt butter, add flour and stir until well browned, then gradually add the oyster liquor, stirring constantly until thickened, add seasonings and oysters, serve on toast, in timbale cases, patty shells or val-a-vents.

To Stew Mushrooms. Sprinkle them with a little salt after peeling them. Cut them up in a sauce pan, add butter, salt and pepper, and steam until tender, about five minutes. Add a little cream, salt and butter, a little cream, pepper and salt, teaspoon cornstarch to thicken.

Everyday Logic for Everyday Girls. Girls, do be so comfortable that you are perfectly natural that it is a pity to see a girl burden herself with the belief that she is not the girl that belongs to the more elderly dames.

At a school reunion dance recently an adorable girl of a girl, blue eyed and golden haired, wearing a white, short sleeved Dutch neck gown, with white stockings and little tinkling black patent leather slippers.

She was winsomely sweet, but gave herself rather a posed look by carrying, for the entire evening, without ever changing this position, a great long stemmed bunch of American Beauty roses, fixed just so and held there relentlessly.

Of course, the dash of color was marvelously lovely, but one did so long to see her drop them about a bit. The poor girl's arm must have ached dreadfully the next day.

Novelty for Traveler. Among the novelties for the traveler is the sewing basket which folds up like a purse. It is supplied with all necessary accessories fitted into place.

The matter of hair ribbons is an item worth considering today, when there is a small daughter or two in the family. The attractive ribbons may be kept in the best possible condition, if, on being taken off, they are carefully rolled over a stick kept especially for the purpose. Rolling is better than folding them, and if rolled tightly the wrinkles from the tying will not be so evident.

Menelik's Odd Medicine. Menelik, emperor of Abyssinia, who is reported to be seriously ill, stands a poor chance of recovery if he tries on himself the remedies which he prescribes for others. Some years ago Mme. Sternin, the wife of a prominent member of the French colony at Addis Abeba, was laid up with fever. Menelik inquired what treatment she was undergoing and expressed disapproval when he learned that she was being dosed with quinine.

The following day a messenger called with a large pot of very rarefied butter, accompanied by a letter from one of the emperor's secretaries, stating that his royal master hoped that madame would take three glasses daily of the butter, which was to be stored for two years and would be found an infallible remedy.

The present was gratefully acknowledged and the emperor's secretary, who had been under the impression that madame recovered Menelik took to himself the credit of her cure.

The first from wire was drawn at Nuremberg in 1351.

HOME GARMENT MAKING.

The Bulletin's Pattern Service.



3004 CHILD'S COAT.

Paris Pattern No. 3004 - All Seams Allowed.

This smart little coat of reseda green broadcloth is one of the prettiest of the season. It has rows of shirring attached to a stay underneath adjusts the fullness at the waistline. The sleeves are in bishop style, finished by flaring cuffs. The double-breasted front is closed by large, ornamental buttons. A removable shield. The cuffs and long shawl collar are neatly braided with silk soutache. Other reproductions might be had in brown or old rose poplin, cream white serge or bengaline silk.

The pattern is in four sizes, 2 to 8 years. For child of 8 years the coat will require 4 yards of material 57 inches wide, 23 yards 42 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide or 2 yards 54 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents. Order through The Bulletin Company, Pattern Dept., Norwich, Conn.

HOW TO CARE FOR HARDWOOD FLOORS. The following suggestions for the care of hardwood floors are well worth consideration:

In cleaning there should always be three cloths—one for washing, the second for drying and the third for the final going over, for the second rapidly by the wood.

Afterward the condition of the wood will be much improved for the final work, if wiped with kerosene, but the least possible quantity of the oil should be used. This is not itself a polish, but is to prepare the wood for the shine.

A floor should never be waxed without first dusting and removing any spots.

Placing a soft or stained floor is a particular piece of work that depends much for success upon the quickness with which it is done.

Wax should be melted in a warm bath and a flannel cloth used to put it on. The application should be rubbed in a little at a time and worked rapidly until the room is covered evenly, over the surface before hardening or absorption begins. Polish again with a dry flannel.

The whole floor should be gone over in sections, rubbing with the grain of the wood.

A waxed finished floor should never be washed, the cleaning consisting of dusting first, and when necessary, wiping with a flannel cloth wrung in turpentine.

Care must be taken in the use of turpentine or other inflammable material.

GLOOMY ROOM NEEDS YELLOW WALL PAPER.

No one wants a gloomy room, but what to do with such a room is a problem that has bothered more than one.

Many a woman has foregone inside curtains to allow all the light possible to come into the room, but still it looks dreary. It is not so much the light that we need as the sunshine and when this can not be had we must make it, or, rather, make it appear.

A room with a northern aspect should not, of course, be papered in blue or some such cold color, but rather in rich, warm tones of olive, green, brown or yellow.

If the room gets but little light and is in yellow shades, which fold up like a purse. It is supplied with all necessary accessories fitted into place.

Not only should we have yellow on the walls, but also on the ceiling for the sake of the reflection.

A pretty treatment is to have a light pumpkin yellow on the walls as far as the picture molding and a lighter shade above this, and on the ceiling, the yellow silk case curtains, pulled back, tend to make a room sunny.

Brass can make a wonderful difference to a dreary room.

A large jardiniere with a plant in it placed in a dark corner will lighten up more wonderfully.

The importance of brass in a sunless room cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Mirrors brighten up and so do some pictures with well polished glass and gilded frames, but these little points are too seldom taken into consideration.

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Too Close to Christmas. The advice of James J. Hill to economize is wholesome and well based, but ill timed. Santa Claus has the call now.—Kansas City Journal.

The Wireless Next. Now that the wire morse is practically assured, will somebody get up a trust on the wireless currents?—Louisville Post.

How to Make Windows Crystal Clear. With a dry soft cloth remove the dust from both outside and inside, cleaning the corners and grooves with the point of a stick covered with a cloth. Have ready a pall of warm suds made by dissolving a tablespoonful of Gold Dust washing powder in warm water. Dip a soft cloth in the water, squeeze almost dry and wipe the glass off. Polish with chamois as it leaves no lint and does the work with more ease. Do not wash windows when the sun is shining on them. Mirrors should be washed in the same way as windows. Then polish with a soft cloth charged with powdered whiting.

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